

G-1AC

Resource Room

10/24

Glacier National Park



Statement for Management

December 1990

Definition

The Statement for Management (SFM) provides an up-to-date inventory of the park's condition and an analysis of its problems. It does not involve any prescriptive decisions on future management and use of the park, but it provides a format for evaluating conditions and identifying major issues and information voids.

Recommended by: /s/ Gilbert Lusk
Superintendent,
Glacier National Park

November 14, 1990
Date


Approved by:

Lorraine Mertzmyer
Regional Director
Rocky Mountain Region

12-7-90
Date

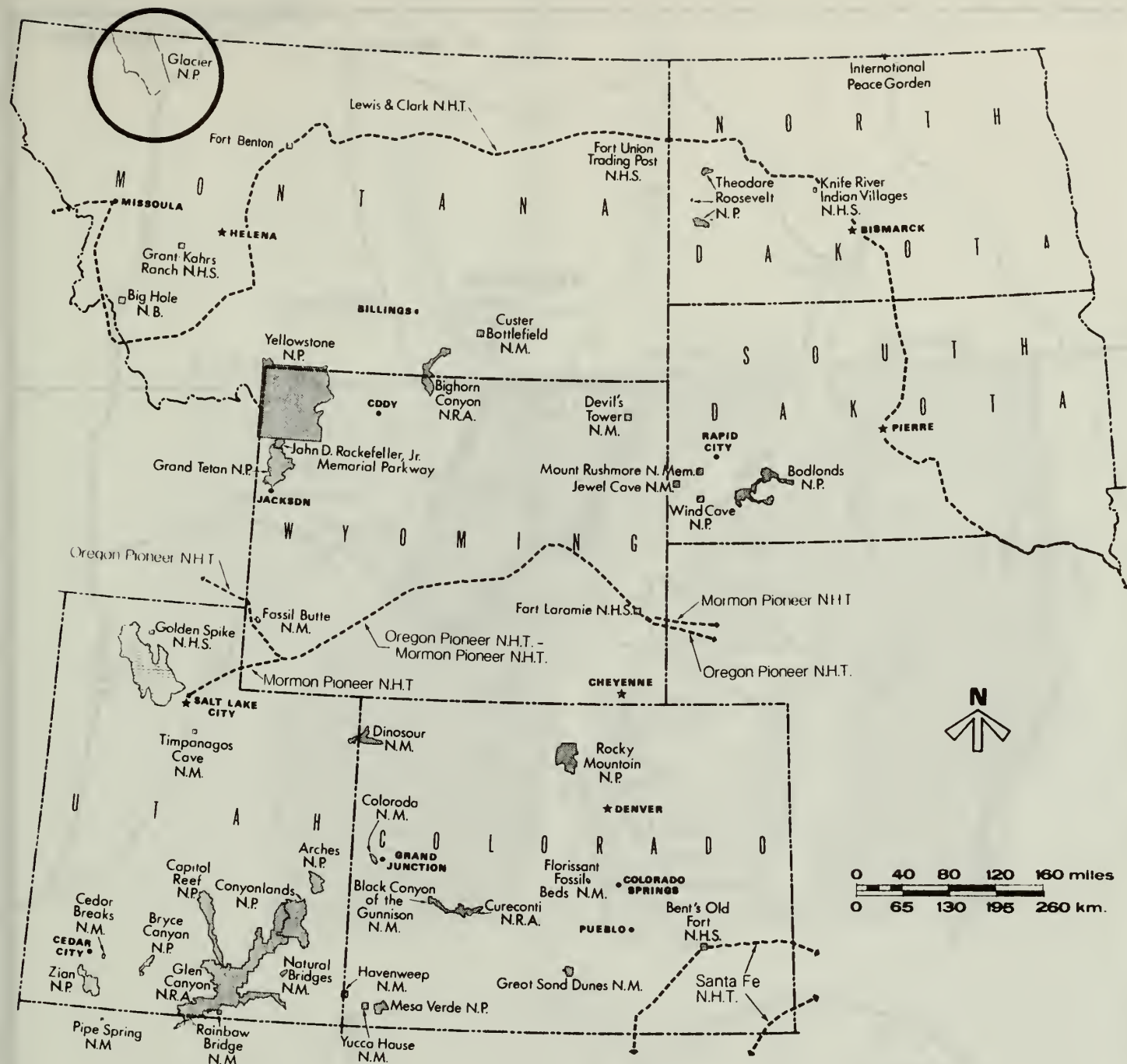
TABLE OF CONTENTS

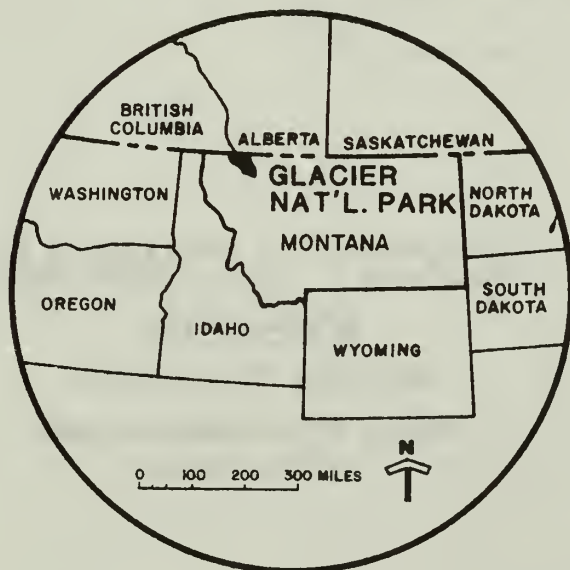
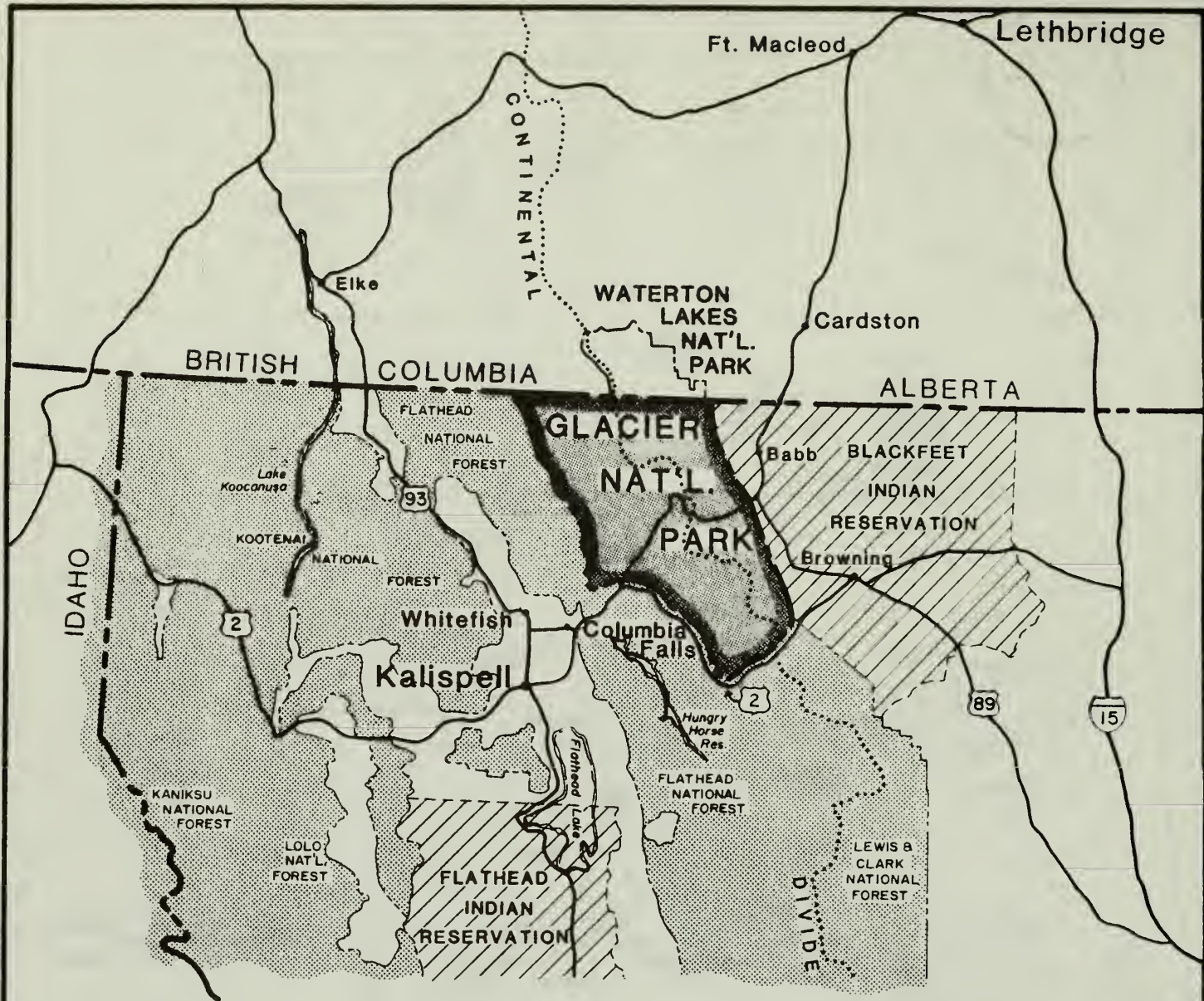
LOCATION	5
PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE	5
INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS	6
LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS	6
RESOURCES	8
LAND USES AND TRENDS	10
VISITOR USE ANALYSIS	11
FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS	11
Roads and Trails	11
Buildings and Structures	11
List of Classified Structures	13
Utility System Maps	13
STATUS OF PLANNING	13
EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING	14
Natural Zone	14
Historic Zone	14
Development Zone	14
Special Use Zone	16
MAJOR ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	16
NATURAL RESOURCES	16
General	16
Wildlife	17
Air and Water	18
Fire	18
Research	18
CULTURAL RESOURCES	20
VISITOR USE	21
INTERPRETATION	23
MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS	24
COORDINATION/COOPERATION/ADJACENT LAND ISSUES	26
ILLUSTRATIONS	
REGION MAP/1	
VICINITY MAP/2	
BOUNDARY MAP/3	
VISITATION GRAPHS/12	
EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING MAP/15	
APPENDICES/29	



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
LYRASIS Members and Sloan Foundation

<http://archive.org/details/glaciernationalp90nati>





0 10 20 30 40 50 miles
 0 10 20 30 40 50 kilometers

VICINITY MAP GLACIER NATIONAL PARK MONTANA

U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



Boundary Map
Glacier National Park
 Glacier and Flathead
 Counties, Montana
 United States Department
 of the Interior
 National Park Service

LOCATION

Glacier National Park is in northwestern Montana, adjacent to the international border with Canada, as shown on the Vicinity map. The western portion of the park is in Flathead County, and the eastern part is in Glacier County.

PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

The purpose of Glacier National Park is defined in the following official actions.

The park's authorizing legislation, 36 Stat. 354, of May 11, 1910, defines its purpose as "...a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States...in a state of nature so far as is consistent with the purposes of this act, and for the care and protection of the fish and game within the boundaries thereof." This legislation also provides for the right of private landowners in the park to compatible use and enjoyment of their land.

The National Park Service, which administers Glacier National Park, was established by 39 Stat. 534, dated August 25, 1916, which in part states its purpose to "conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

The park's purpose was expanded by Presidential Proclamation Number 2003 of June 30, 1932, to commemorate the friendship and goodwill of Canada and the United States, through the establishment and management of Glacier National Park in the United States and Waterton Lakes National Park in Canada as an International Peace Park.

In 1976, the park was designated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as a Biosphere Reserve under the Man and Biosphere Program (MAB). This designation recognized Glacier's conifer forests, alpine tundra, diverse biotic communities, and other unique environmental qualities and lent greater support and depth to the themes of preservation (to conserve for present and future human use the diversity and integrity of biotic communities, and to safeguard the genetic diversity of species), research, and education (to provide areas for ecological research including base line studies, both within and adjacent to Glacier) while also allowing for human use.

Glacier National Park is the only National Park System area located within the Northern Rocky Mountains' physiographic region. The park contains outstanding

examples of mountain systems, the work of glaciers, mountain lakes and streams, geologic history, wildlife, and vegetative types including tundra and Boreal and Pacific forests.

The park is visited by almost two million people each year.

INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

The operation of Glacier National Park is influenced by a variety of legal and administrative constraints, resource and visitor use needs, and existing and planned use of park lands. These influences are described as follows:

LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

National Park Service Organic Act of 1916, 16 USC 1, established the National Park Service to "promote and regulate the use of parks..." and defined the purpose of National Parks "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." This law provides overall guidance in managing Glacier and other units of the National Park System. It sets the tone for National Park Service policies, which strive to protect park resources and make the parks available for public use.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 USC 4321, established a national policy to promote harmony between man and nature and a process for implementation of this policy. It is the basis for the National Park Service planning process, which requires that significant actions that affect the park be evaluated with consideration of their impacts to park resources and visitor use, and that the process be documented. This process is used at Glacier National Park to evaluate and make decisions on a variety of actions involving development, resource management, and visitor uses.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 16 USC 470, and Executive Order 11593 provides a process for recognition and protection of historically significant properties. Glacier National Park contains many prehistoric sites and historic hotels, ranger stations, maintenance structures, bridges, and cabins, which are protected under the provisions of this act and the Historic Sites Act of 1935, and the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974, described below.

Wilderness Act of 1964, 16 USC, 1131, provides for the designation of national wilderness areas. Under the provisions of this law, 963,155 acres of Glacier National Park have been recommended to Congress for designation as wilderness areas; however, no congressional action has been taken on this recommendation. The park's *Wilderness Recommendation* was prepared in 1974.

Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, 16 USC, 1271, established the national wild and scenic rivers system. The North and Middle forks of the Flathead River, which border Glacier National Park along with the South Fork, have been designated as a wild and scenic river. Glacier National Park cooperates with the U.S. Forest Service in managing the river to protect its scenic and recreational values.

Endangered Species Act of 1973, 16 USC 1531, provides for the conservation of endangered and threatened species. Glacier National Park and contiguous areas contain several endangered plant species and habitats for the threatened grizzly bear and the endangered bald eagle and gray wolf.

Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 USC 1251, and Executive Order 11752, provide for the prevention, control, and abatement of water pollution. This act, and the Safe Drinking Act, which follows, are the basis for the park's aggressive program of protecting high quality standards for park waters.

Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 USC 300, regulates contamination of drinking water.

Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, 42 USC 4201-4638, 4651-4655, provides for the appraisal of private property and the compensation of persons displaced by federal projects. The provisions of this act will apply when the National Park Service purchases any of the parcels of private land in the park.

Concessions Policy Act of 1965, 16 USC 20, provides for the use of concessioners to provide needed visitor services in national parks. It is the basis for managing the services and operations of the park's seven concessioners.

Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, defines safety and occupational health policies, programs and standards for an effective park program.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1964, provides for the acquisition of parklands and other federal resource lands, and is the funding source for most land acquisition within Glacier National Park.

Historic Sites Act of 1935, 16 USC 461-467, established policy to preserve historic resources of national significance.

Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974, 16 USC 469c, provides for protection of cultural resources that are threatened by federal construction projects.

Clean Air Act, 42 USC 1857, and Executive Order 12088 establish air quality standards for National Park Service areas and provide for monitoring. Glacier National Park has an active air quality monitoring program based on this act.

Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, 42 USC 4151, requires that facilities and programs be made accessible to persons with disabilities. As new structures are constructed or substantial modifications are made to existing structures, they are made accessible to the disabled.

American Indian Religious Freedom Act, 42 USC 1996, provides for the practice of Indian religion on federal lands and the return of Indian religious objects. Indian religious sites are on the east side of the park, and are used as sources for religious items, such as medicine bundles, and as sites for vision quests.

Civil Rights Act of 1964, prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. This act and the Equal Opportunity Act, which follows, apply primarily to employment policies of the park.

Equal Opportunity Act of 1972, defines the responsibility of federal agencies for nondiscrimination and affirmative action.

Executive Orders:

12196, provides for employee safety and health.

11593, provides for protection and enhancement of the cultural environment.

12088, provides for control of wastes and pollutants.

12003, provides for energy conservation.

11507, provides for air and water pollution abatement projects.

11644, relates to the control of snowmobile use.

11988, restricts development in floodplains.

11990, provides for protection of wetlands.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, provides for protection of migratory bird species, such as the bald eagle, which use the park.

Additional legislation relating to land acquisition, jurisdiction, and park boundary issues is contained in the appendix.

RESOURCES

Glacier National Park is recognized as one of the world's most significant natural areas. The park is a rugged, mountainous preserve of 1,013,595 acres characterized by spectacular topography, active glaciers, and unique biotic communities. It encompasses vast boreal ecosystems west of the Continental

Divide of the Northern Hemisphere, as well as the semiarid foothills of the Rocky Mountain front to the east. Extensive alpine meadows and glacially sculptured peaks straddle a triple divide from which pristine waters descend to three of the world's major oceans. Glacier is the only national park in the western hemisphere with headwaters that flow ultimately into the Arctic, Atlantic, and Pacific oceans. From the high peaks, sweeping scenic vistas are enhanced by clear mountain air, with visibility extending up to 200 miles. Wide variations in elevation, climate, and vegetation types on both sides of the Continental Divide encourage substantial biological diversity, and offer sanctuary to numerous endangered, threatened, or rare species of North America.

Glacier shares a 39-mile boundary with British Columbia and Waterton Lakes National Park in Alberta, Canada, and is adjacent to a series of designated wilderness areas on the south, including the Great Bear, Bob Marshall, and Scapegoat wildernesses. Thus, the park is located at the center of one of the largest intact wild ecosystems of the Rocky Mountain chain--an internationally significant location from the standpoint of scientific, aesthetic, and conservation values. Glacier draws approximately two million visitors annually, 25 percent coming from nations other than the United States.

Fifty small alpine glaciers of relatively recent post-Pleistocene origin dot the higher elevations. These glaciers visibly demonstrate ongoing evolutionary processes of erosion and the development of topographical features. The scenic beauty inherent in the park's numerous hanging valleys, cirques, and arêtes--in addition to more than 200 lakes and a 1,450-mile network of streams and rivers--bears evidence of the glacial action that has shaped and continues to shape the geography of the region. For example, throughout the summer, Upper Grinnell Lake contains huge blocks of ice. These blocks of ice have broken from the glacier above, which still grinds away at the surrounding cirque walls.

The geological features of Glacier National Park are unique in several ways. Not only are the layers of the Precambrian Belt Supergroup extraordinarily well-delineated in the 33 percent of the park that is above tree line, but the layered sedimentary structures have been unusually well-preserved in the dry eastern-slope climate. The Belt Supergroup in Glacier also contains the most diverse and best preserved assemblage of stromatolites, fossilized algae, and bacteria on the continent. Furthermore, the Lewis Overthrust Fault, a classic example of an overthrust fault, is exceptionally visible in the park.

The complex ecosystems of Glacier National Park provide habitats for more than 300 wildlife species, including several endangered or threatened birds and mammals, and many rare species. As the central core section of a vast *de facto* international wilderness region, Glacier offers a sanctuary and corridor for Canadian and United States' wildlife interaction, migration, and genetic exchange.

The most significant scientific feature of Glacier's flora is its diversity. The park is a meeting ground for species representing five major floristic provinces. In addition

to the predominant Northern Rocky Mountain flora, many species of Great Plains affinities grow along the eastern slopes, and a wide variety of arctic-alpine plants occur above timberline. Numerous Pacific slope and boreal species reach their southern and eastern limits in the park. Major factors contributing to this high floristic diversity include the contrast between climates of the east and west sides of the Continental Divide, the sharp topographical relief, and the wide range of soil acidity or alkalinity.

The vast floral diversity of these varied habitats provides a significant reservoir of genetic material. Twenty-six rare Montana plants have been recorded in Glacier Park (Lesica, 1984), of which 18, or 69 percent, are found only in the park and its immediate environs. The integrity of the park's floral species remains largely intact at the present time.

Although Glacier National Park is basically a natural heritage preserve, human activities have contributed important cultural features as well. Park cultural resources include prehistoric sites in addition to historic lodges, cabins, administrative buildings, Going-to-the-Sun Road, and an extensive trail system.

The park encompasses 27 known prehistoric sites, some dating back to around 1000 B.C. Archeological artifacts, and other evidence indicates that Glacier served as a base for American Indian hunting and gathering camps--particularly along the shores of St. Mary and McDonald lakes. The mountain passes provided travel corridors for Blackfeet raiding parties, and it also provided for Kootenai, Kalispell, and Flathead tribal migrations to the Great Plains for seasonal buffalo hunts. Some evidence suggests the use of Chief Mountain and the Two Medicine area as ceremonial or religious focal points for members of the Blackfeet Tribe. Many of the park's place names are of American Indian origin.

Several park structures including the Many Glacier and Lake McDonald lodges, Two Medicine Campstore and the Granite Park and Sperry chalets, are designated national landmarks. Other structures or districts, such as the Belly River, Cut Bank and Logging Creek ranger stations, park fire lookouts and the Going-to-the-Sun Road, are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

LAND USES AND TRENDS

The 577 acres of non-federal land in Glacier National Park are either undeveloped or are used for residential, recreational, or commercial purposes. Most commercial uses occur at the Apgar developed area. Most private tracts are small lots, but a few comprise 50 or more acres. Most of the residential and all of the commercial uses occur during the mild summer season. The park's *Land Protection Plan* gives additional information on the private lands.

Outside the park, land is primarily undeveloped or is used for such activities as agriculture, timber, and grazing. Residential and commercial uses are common in

and near the several towns located at the park boundary, and recreational or second-home land uses are increasing. The Flathead National Forest shares some 130 miles of boundary with the park in the North Fork and Middle Fork areas. A gas field is proposed for development in the Badger-Two Medicine area, south of the park and a gas test well was recently drilled on private land about ¼-mile from the park boundary in the North Fork area. Rapid strip commercial development is occurring along U.S. Highway 2 between the park and the Flathead Valley. The Flathead Valley is the closest major population center to the park. Its estimated population in 1988 was almost 60,000. Included in the valley are the towns of Kalispell, Whitefish, Bigfork, Polson, and Columbia Falls.

VISITOR USE ANALYSIS

Since 1974, visitor use of Glacier National Park has increased at an average annual rate of 2 percent, with 1,822,000 persons visiting the park in 1989. Sixteen percent of the park's visitors are from Montana, 18 percent are from adjacent Alberta, Canada, and 5 percent are from other areas in Canada. Approximately 19 percent of the park's visitors originate in the three west coast states, with an additional 17 percent from the midwestern and 7 percent from the mountain states. Visitation from countries other than the United States and Canada is about 2 percent. Total annual use, annual backcountry use, and monthly use trends are shown on the visitor-use graphs. Primary visitor activities include sightseeing, hiking, camping, picnicking, fishing, and boating. Glacier National Park's peak season occurs during the summer with 76 percent of the use in the months of June through August.

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS

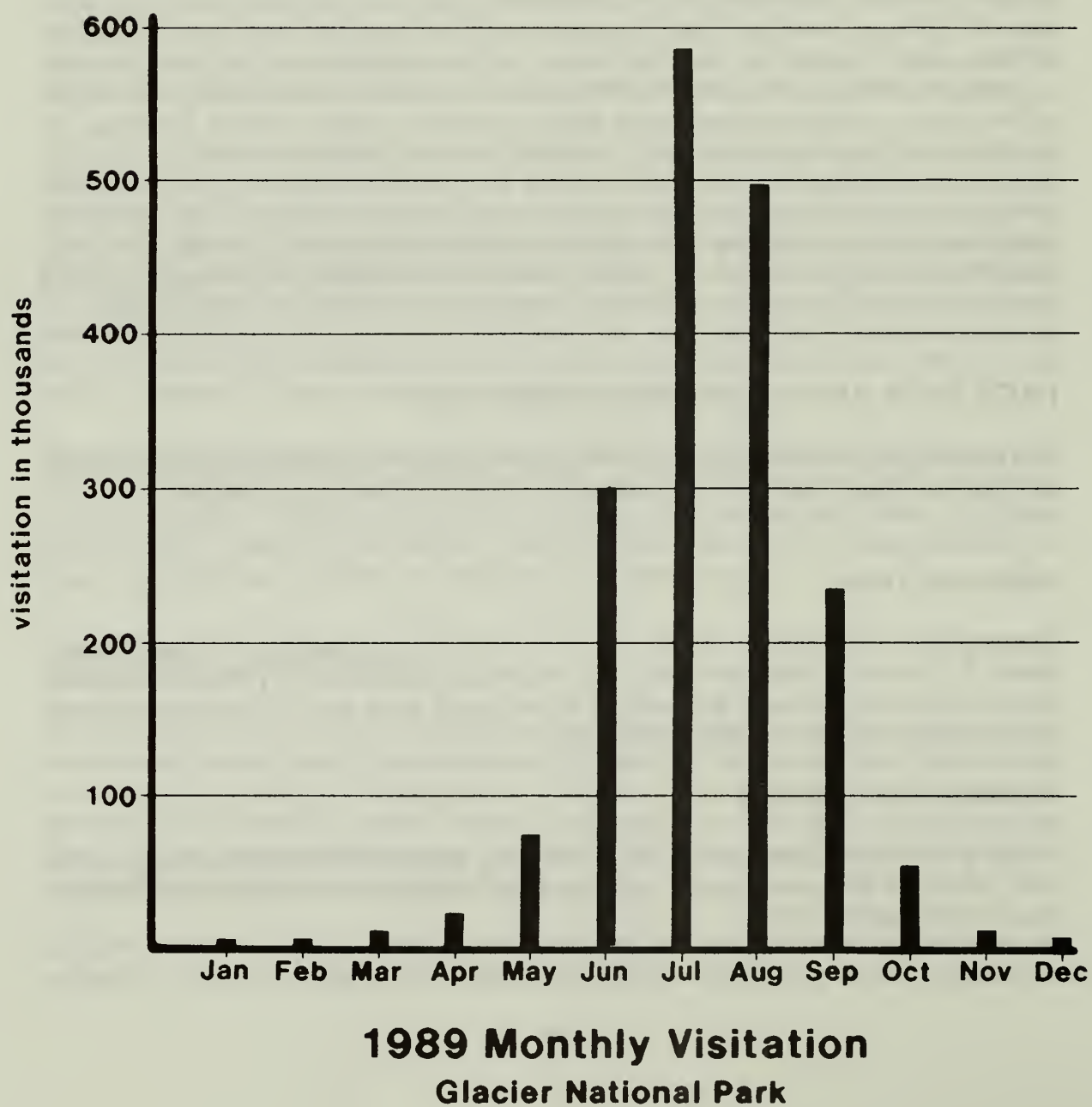
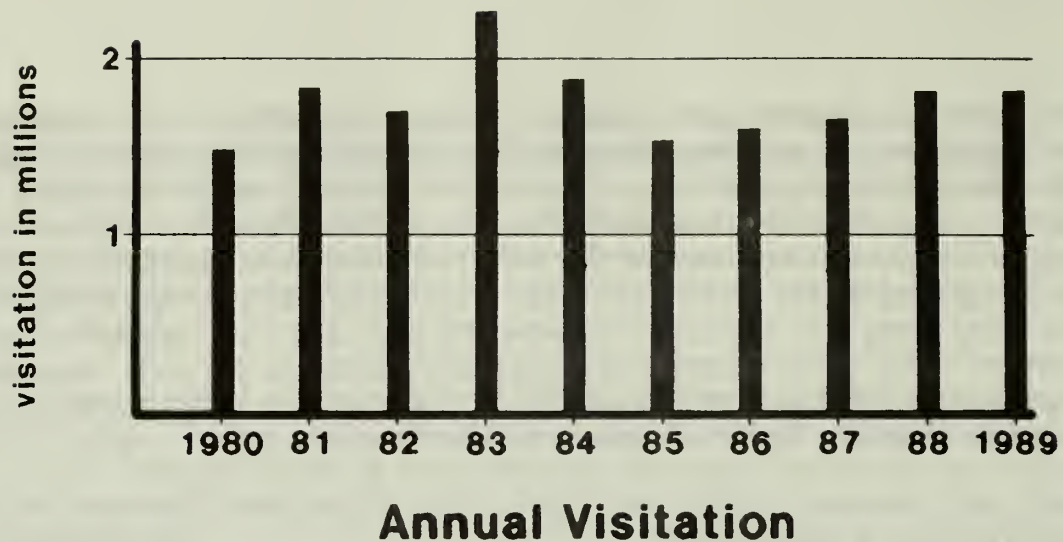
The following data are available at the Glacier National Park Superintendent's Office and at the Rocky Mountain Regional and Denver Service Center Offices:

Roads and Trails

Drawing No. 117-80,003-B, sheets 1-3. There are approximately 130 miles of paved roads, 100 miles of unpaved roads, and 700 miles of backcountry trails in the park. There are about 3 miles of asphalt trail in the Apgar area and 2 miles of boardwalk at the Logan Pass and Avalanche areas.

Buildings and Structures

Drawing No. 955-80,004, sheets 1-4. There are approximately 560 buildings in the park. Many of these are historic and are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.



List of Classified Structures

This listing of historic structures in the park is currently in progress, and some 300 structures are being considered for inclusion.

Utility System Maps

There are 28 water systems, 41 sewer systems, 3 sewage treatment plants, and 10 electrical systems in the park. They are further summarized on Drawing No. 955-80,004, sheets 1-4.

STATUS OF PLANNING

The following plans are currently being used to manage the park, or are in progress. Copies may be reviewed or obtained from the superintendent upon request.

Plan/Study	Preparer	Approved	Adequacy
Master Plan	DSC	2/77	Inadequate
Wilderness Recommendation	Park	3/74	Adequate
Resource Mgmt Plan	Park	In Progress	
Interpretive Prospectus	HFC	In Progress	
Outline of Planning Requirements	Park	6/90	Adequate
Statement for Interpretation	Park	2/90	Adequate
EEO Affirmative Action Plan	Park	10/88	Adequate
Land Protection Plan	Park	3/90	Adequate
Concessions Management Plan	DSC	1/84	Inadequate
Backcountry Management Plan	Park	5/79	Adequate
Bear Management Plan	Park	11/90	Adequate
Forest Fire Management Plan	Park	In Progress	
Structural Fire Plan	Park	12/80	Adequate
Hazard Tree Plan	Park	In Progress	
Logan Pass Management Plan	Park	4/79	Adequate
Backcountry Wilderness Mtce Plan	Park	3/76	Adequate
Wolf Management Plan	Park	In Progress	
Apgar DCP	Park	In Progress	
Many Glacier DCP	DSC	12/86	Adequate
St. Mary DCP	DSC	12/86	Adequate
Lake McDonald DCP	DSC	In Progress	
North Fork Plan	DSC	In Progress	
Scope of Collection Statement	Park	85	Inadequate
Transportation Plan	DSC	10/90	Adequate
Going-to-the-Sun (GTS) Road Cultural Plan	Park	In Progress	
Sign Plan	Park	6/89	Adequate
Water Quality Study (baseline)	FLBC	9/90	Adequate
Collections Management Plan	RMR	In Progress	

Plan/Study	Preparer	Approved	Adequacy
Loss Control Management Plan	Park	6/90	Adequate
Hazard Communications Plan	Park	11/90	Adequate
Respiratory Protection Plan	Park	In Progress	
Design Guidelines	Park/DSC	In Progress	
Fleet Management Plan	Park	In Progress	
Divide Creek Plan	WASO/Park	In Progress	
Accessibility Plan	Park		Adequate
Exotic Vegetation Management Plan	Park	In Progress	

EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING

Zoning of lands in Glacier National Park is shown on the Existing Management Zoning map. It establishes a broad framework for specific planning decisions on the use and development of park lands. Four major zones--natural, historic, development, and special use--have been designated. Within these zones, subzones are identified to further clarify the intended land use. Acreages within these zones are shown on the zoning map.

Natural Zone

Management emphasis in the natural zone stresses conservation of natural resources and perpetuation of natural processes. Uses or facilities that do not adversely affect these processes or resources are permitted. Two subzones are designated in this zone: natural environment, characterized by heavily used natural areas with dispersed facilities, and wilderness, which is characterized by primeval nature, lack of facilities, and a low level of visitor use. Lands in the wilderness subzone have been recommended by the National Park Service for designation by Congress as wilderness.

Historic Zone

Management emphasis in this zone is for the preservation, protection, and interpretation of cultural resources and their settings. There are 32 areas in the park that comprise the historic zone.

Development Zone

Emphasis in this zone is on providing facilities to serve the needs of park visitors and management. There are 19 areas in the park that make up the development zone.



Existing Management Zoning Glacier National Park Montana

U.S. Dept. of the Interior
National Park Service

117 80,035-A
JAN 91 RMRO

Special Use Zone

This zone comprises land in use by other government agencies or privately owned lands within the park. There are 141 tracts of private land and 2 reservoirs included in this zone.

MAJOR ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Note: More detailed information of the following issues can be found in the park's Future Focus management strategy document.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Objective - To conserve and protect the integrity of Glacier's naturally functioning ecosystem, recognizing man as a part of this system, and

To conduct and encourage scientific research that contributes to the understanding and management of ecological and cultural systems.

Issues

General

There is a need to:

Allow natural processes including natural extirpation and colonization to progress unless threatened or endangered species must receive special management for survival.

Minimize consumptive use of any native component of the natural system.

Make resource management, which is related to every park activity, a total park effort by every park and concession employee. Provide encouragement, guidance, and recognition for these efforts.

Establish and implement an inventory and monitoring program.

Preserve genetic integrity of native species unless genetic augmentation is necessary for the survival of a remnant species that has been isolated by human activity.

Use park plants and animals to augment or restock diminished populations and use park genetic stock to enhance genetic diversity outside the park, providing it does not significantly impact the naturally functioning ecosystem.

Contain, control, or eliminate non-native plants and animals as feasible, using integrated pest management concepts. Monitor and control the spread and density of noxious weeds, emphasizing those declared on county lists.

Maintain or restore natural fish species and populations.

Protect exotic species on which threatened or endangered species are dependent, only as long as the exotics are key to the survival of the threatened or endangered species.

Revegetate land impacted by construction projects or by removal of obsolete facilities with native species. In-house capability should be developed to provide adequate direction and control to all park vegetation efforts.

Evaluate and act on rehabilitation needs in heavy visitor use areas, such as trailsides, pullouts, vista points, campgrounds, and picnic areas.

Establish an interdivisional resource council to recommend resource management and research priorities and strategic plans.

Develop and implement a resource information management system, of which a geographic information system (GIS) will be an integral part.

Use experimental management concepts to determine the effectiveness of resource management techniques.

Perpetuate the integrity of the natural resource, including fish, wildlife and natural features, by protecting against unlawful harm from human action, with patrol and law enforcement programs that are strengthened through cooperation with other agencies.

Annually document, analyze, and summarize the condition and trends of the ecosystem and its components.

Wildlife

There is a need to:

Allow native wildlife populations to approximate their natural levels, recognizing that population levels will fluctuate, sometimes dramatically.

Use cumulative effects models to assess the impacts of natural events and human activities on park resources. Protect wildlife from visitor disturbance through the proper placement of facilities and temporary use restrictions.

Modify animal behavior in those situations where habituation to visitors may be harmful to either the visitor or the animal.

Air and Water

There is a need to:

Analyze and monitor the status and trends of park air quality. Determine the sources and impacts of existing air pollutants to park resources by monitoring visibility and measuring changes in the physical and chemical parameters of lakes and streams and the resultant changes in aquatic organisms.

Maintain natural flows for water.

Prevent any man-caused degradation of park waters by monitoring water quality and correcting identified problems.

Fire

There is a need to:

Complete an analysis of risk of fire damage to identified values, such as private land, facilities, historic buildings, neighboring commercial timber, etc.

Conduct prescribed burns to reduce fire hazard in areas where natural fire would endanger identified values and to accomplish identified management objectives. Design the burns to duplicate natural effects as closely as possible.

Expand zones where natural fire can be allowed to burn under prescribed conditions, as knowledge and experience increase and identified values are protected.

Suppress all wildland fires other than natural fire burning under prescribed conditions, using "confine, contain, and control" concepts to reduce environmental damage and suppression costs.

Reduce program costs by sharing personnel and equipment with neighboring land managers. Jointly manage fires that cross park boundaries.

Research

There is a need to:

Address those study needs that expand over ecologically significant periods of time using a resident team of research scientists. Project emphasis will shift from reactive to proactive justification, species to systems orientation, park to regional study areas, and individual scientist to study team approaches.

Provide staff capability to manage social science research designed to understand park visitors, park neighbors, and other interest groups. Priority research topics include: visitor capacities based on acceptable impacts to park values, effectiveness of visitor information and interpretation, demographics and economic impacts of park visitation.

Expand cooperative research activities through agreements and contracts with universities, agencies, and foundations. Grant plant ecology and problem analysis priority status along with research design that incorporates the concept of the park as a biosphere reserve.

Expand conservation biology to an important program element using bighorn sheep as a representative remnant species and gray wolves as a representative recovering species. Emphasize research that develops inventory and monitoring techniques for species diversity and use it to identify sensitive indicator species.

Develop the Geographic Information System as a functional support base for scientific research, resources management, public education, and park operations.

Continue current research on threatened and endangered species, with an emphasis on publishing results and developing strategies for long-term population analysis.

Implement a strategy that fosters transfer of research results, especially the geographic information system, cumulative effects model, and wildlife monitoring program, to natural resource management.

Move toward an ecological understanding of lowland lakes and their relationships with surrounding terrestrial communities by continuing aquatic studies of Lake McDonald, with an emphasis on publishing results and developing management recommendations.

Periodically evaluate the resident science program using a team of independent scientists and managers to assure adherence to scientific principles, adequate productivity level, relevance to park mission, and topical adequacy.

Establish a scientific research foundation and trust fund to foster relationships with the scientific community and generate supplemental revenue sources for the park research program.

Establish a resources information and learning center that emphasizes technology transfer, database management, and enhanced information flow, and fosters an atmosphere of creativity and innovation.

Establish a volunteer apprenticeship program with universities from throughout the country as one means of bolstering research field capability, while strengthening ties with the academic community.

Establish a system to research natural areas, to provide a focus for management monitoring and scientific research over time.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Objective - To identify, interpret, and protect Glacier's significant cultural resources and to manage them as vital components of the park's resource spectrum.

Issues

There is a need to:

Complete inventory, evaluation, and determination of eligibility for all historic structures, cultural landscapes, archeological, and ethnological resources.

Assure that cultural resource management issues and concerns are fully represented in the park's resource management plan and that this document be used as a primary guide in managing the park's cultural resources.

Develop agreements and procedures with the Division of Cultural Resources (NPS Rocky Mountain Region) and the State Historic Preservation Office that clarify, streamline, and strengthen the park's cultural resource compliance activities.

Develop new exhibits and display museum collection objects, where possible, to encourage better public understanding of Glacier's cultural heritage.

Work with park concessioners to preserve cultural resources (including transportation systems) and retain the historic integrity of park facilities. Promote the use of historic themes in concession facilities and services.

Assist the Blackfeet Tribe in creating understanding of American Indian culture among the public and park staff.

Develop and implement a park facility design program that adheres to predominant themes for specific locations (historic districts). Strive for efficient use of historic structures through adaptive use.

Develop in-park capability to restore and/or rehabilitate historic structures. Train existing park and concession personnel and develop career ladders in historic preservation.

Develop a program that encourages volunteerism, to help restore, preserve, and protect cultural resources.

Continue to expand the collections of oral histories and historic photos.

Bring the museum object, archives, and natural resource collections to conformance with NPS standards or cataloging, storage, and care.

VISITOR USE

Objective - Provide the facilities and services needed for visitors to experience the beauty of and to understand the natural and cultural processes of Glacier National Park.

Issues

There is a need to:

Encourage contemplative and non-consumptive use, while providing the visitor to Glacier National Park with a unique experience that is characterized by a high degree of personal involvement and freedom in selecting activities. Recognize that Glacier has a distinctive landscape with geologic, aquatic, vegetative, and wildlife resources that can be found nowhere else in the world and, therefore, provides an unusual opportunity for respite, contrast, reflection, and contemplation for those who visit the park.

Recognize that visitors to Glacier National Park differ in age, education, physical ability, language, and other characteristics that affect the way they use the park.

Provide a variety of facilities and programs to meet these needs and create an atmosphere where the visitor is treated as a special guest. Provide facilities and programs that integrate the disabled and elderly into the mainstream of use at primary visitor activity areas. Insure that all new construction and significant remodeling complies with the federal accessibility standards.

Provide visitor access to the park resources to a degree that enables the visitor to understand and appreciate the processes reflected by the resources. Provide the opportunity to fully sample the various geographic regions, geologic features, and ecologic attributes of the park. Maintain a well-designed and managed road and trail system as an integral part of the park access, circulation, and transportation system.

Recognize that risk is inherent in the use of the park. Give the park visitor meaningful information concerning the risk associated with the various activities that are available in the park and help the visitor understand the reason for the risk.

Develop an effective long-range management strategy that is based on an improved understanding of the park visitor obtained by doing research on visitor demographics and preferences. Recognize that visitor needs will change and that long-range strategies for facilities and services must be adaptable. Consider the park as an entity in the long-range strategy, not as a grouping of developed areas.

Recognize that there may be facilities that are no longer appropriate or necessary and that new and different services and facilities may be required to provide the visitor with the defined Glacier National Park experience.

Use advances in conservation biology, visitor management and other technology to develop a process for establishing park visitor capacities that reflect visitor service and resource conservation requirements.

Make the focus of interpretation and education managing a balanced natural ecosystem, with man as an integral part of that system. Develop interpretive programs to instill understanding and appreciation of the park's natural and cultural resources and develop public support for preservation. Provide educational and interpretive information designed to improve visitor understanding of the relationships between Glacier and what occurs in other areas. Provide more information to less experienced visitors so they better understand the park's and region's spectrum of opportunities.

Minimize the disturbance of park visitors' solitude by aircraft noise of both private and government origin. Secure appropriate regulatory and/or legislative tools that allow for proper airshed management. Recognize that reduced administrative use of aircraft will mandate the maintenance of an adequate herd of horses and mules to support backcountry maintenance crews, fire lookouts, researchers, and administration inspections.

Execute a progressive program of emergency preparedness that includes regional cooperative programs, technical search and rescue capability, and expansion of the park's advanced life support services and structural fire program.

Recognizing that the park's law enforcement program is based on prevention and education, fully investigate all criminal cases that have a reasonable solution potential. Crime prevention and physical security should have high priority among all park and concession operations. Prevention should be emphasized to employees and visitors.

Increase services at entrance stations and campgrounds.

Provide a level of facility operation and maintenance that preserves the capital investment and offers a standard of maintenance that is acceptable to the majority of visitors.

Develop information and training programs that ensure the park and concession employees understand the visitor service and resource management issues involved in the operation of the park, as well as the technical aspects of their jobs.

Create an atmosphere wherein park and concession employees are more open and approachable by visitors and encourage personal interaction between park visitors

and staff. Assist park concessioners in developing and presenting interpretive information about the park and services that are provided.

Operate, maintain, and improve the park utility systems to provide efficient service for both visitor and administrative needs. Modify systems to accommodate identified resource impacts, visitor load changes, and new regulations, including amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Operate, maintain, and improve the park buildings and other visitor and administrative use structures to provide the visitor with a high quality Glacier National Park experience, using new techniques, where appropriate.

Improve existing visitor use facilities to meet current building and life safety codes, cultural resource preservation standards, and appropriate visitor needs.

Promote the continued upgrading and rehabilitation of visitor facilities operated by concessioners. Explore and implement options for funding these efforts.

Develop and implement a park facility design philosophy that adds consistency and continuity to the area and makes park structures harmonious with the landscape.

Implement the Road Improvement Program, as defined in the Federal Lands Highway Program, as planning and funding can be obtained.

INTERPRETATION

Objective - Foster public appreciation, understanding, and enjoyment of the cultural and natural resources of Glacier National Park and the surrounding area.

Issues

There is a need to:

Improve visitor access to information and interpretation at all park gateways.

Plan, produce, and make available to local schools, civic groups, and communities, professionally developed environmental education and outreach programs that stress regional ecosystem management concepts.

Identify park interpretive themes, which are drawn from an analysis of management concerns, resource management plan, enabling legislation and NPS national initiatives.

Develop an interdisciplinary public information, media, and visitor education program that promotes support for National Park Service policies, park management actions, and regulations designed to preserve park resources and assure visitor safety.

Develop the appropriate level of interpretive services including guided activities, on-site and off-site programs, exhibits, audiovisual media, publications, and outreach programs such as environmental education and seminars to achieve maximum efficient contact with park clientele.

Coordinate production, funding, and distribution of free publications in concert with other agencies and the private sector.

Establish a public information program involving all park staff coordinated by the public affairs officer.

Preserve opportunities for park visitors to enjoy traditional interpretive activities with NPS ranger-naturalists, while continuing to use interns, volunteers, student conservation aids, and other supplemental programs to enhance interpretive services.

Cooperate with interagency and international interpretive efforts in the park and region surrounding Glacier.

Provide leadership and coordination for park partners in interpretation such as the Glacier Natural History Association, the Glacier Institute, and park concessioners.

Improve and sustain the quality of Glacier National Park museum exhibits, audiovisual media, waysides, and publications.

Develop a parkwide form of communicating news to employees and members of the immediate community, to alert employees and residents about services, activities, research, training, and other general information of interest.

Develop and use a consistent graphic theme in park presentations, stationery, logos, uniforms, and other media that identifies Glacier National Park as a unique entity.

MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Objective - To build internal efficiency and effectiveness in park operations, bring employee performance to full potential, and provide support for the accomplishment of strategic goals.

Issues

There is a need to:

Develop a staff that functions as a unified and cohesive team that fosters creativity, employee initiative, efficiency, and effectiveness in the management and administration of Glacier National Park. Identify and resolve internal control

deficiencies. Use the full potential of staff resources by reducing organizational constraints and conveying a feeling of openness to employee input, recognizing and promoting the professionalism of individual employees.

Have a clear awareness of the park's mission and future management direction. Be responsible decision-makers with a serious concern for minimizing impacts to park values. Avoid favoring any one special interest.

Define decision-making responsibility and encourage and consider input of relevant information and opinion. Expand, where possible, the park's current level of delegated decision-making authority. Make decisions in a timely manner and once a decision has been made, document and communicate it to the park staff and the public. The management team should ensure that decisions are supported and implemented. Reduce the length and number of meetings and improve their effectiveness.

Define, clarify, and streamline the planning and compliance processes. Support and integrate planning decisions into park operations. Determine further compliance needs by developing a staff capability to analyze adverse effects of park activities. Develop a staff capability to do environmental analyses that address the effects of management actions on biology, visitor use, and cultural resources.

Provide for the transfer of technology from a variety of sources, including park research programs, to operational areas where they may be effectively used.

Analyze and revise organizational structure and redescribe positions, as appropriate. Reduce the inconsistencies in series, title, and grade determinations and support permanent full-time position status for less than full-time positions, where appropriate. Recognize the importance of the seasonal staff and convert temporary positions to career positions, as appropriate.

Provide a training program for all employees to develop job skills, assist career development, and encourage achievement. Components of this program include: a cost-effective park training program, identification of employee development needs, equitable incentive awards program, and improved performance appraisal plans and evaluations. Nurture and invest in the development of park employees.

Make housing available to meet the needs of the park seasonal, concessioner, and expanded volunteer work force by providing additional employee housing, where identified in the park housing management plan and support by existing plans, finding creative alternatives to additional in-park housing, upgrading housing that is in poor condition, and replacing mobile homes with permanent structures.

Identify and strengthen internal controls to prevent waste, fraud, or abuse and to ensure the security of public property.

Develop an ADP policy so that data is properly managed and hardware and software acquisition fits into an integrated system managed by the administrative division. Expand the ADP system to reach all appropriate park offices and coordinate applications with other offices and agencies. Move toward a centralized system that will be compatible with a new NPS servicewide system. Develop a systematic process for data collection, storage, and retrieval to provide an accessible information base for use by the park staff.

Continue to improve the Maintenance Management System that meets the requirements of the National Park Service and the needs of the park by efficiently providing accurate information for park maintenance management decisions.

Perform an equipment utilization review and obtain additional funding for replacement or overhaul.

Better articulate funding needs by establishing clear goals and support these requests with planning, consistent priorities, and well-developed justifications. Develop a strategy for obtaining support from university and private sources that defines needs and objectives and assigns specific staff responsibilities. Increase donations to the park through expanding Glacier Natural History Association sales.

Develop incentives to encourage qualified persons to participate in volunteer efforts that will benefit the park.

Develop parkwide understanding and appreciation for a coordinated media relationship based on sound, timely, and accurate information.

Develop and initiate a parkwide energy use reduction program.

Develop an occupational safety and health program that protects Glacier's employees from unreasonable and unnecessary risk of serious injury or death while on the job and that complies with legal requirements covering federal employees. A commitment should be made to the abatement of unsafe and unhealthful working conditions and the reduction of accident frequency rates.

Assess park needs for administrative facilities and develop a program to respond to those needs.

COORDINATION/COOPERATION/ADJACENT LAND ISSUES

Objective - To identify and develop mutually beneficial relationships with others who affect or are affected by the park and to strengthen our role as a positive force that contributes to the well-being of the region, the state, the nation, and the world.

Issues

There is a need to:

Implement a structured process that routinely assesses the park's relationships with others. The process should define the goals of the relationship, the kinds of contacts needed, and periodically assess the direction and benefit of the relationship.

Implement a public relations program that promotes park values through programs such as a "Glacier Goodwill Day", awards, and increased participation in community and agency functions surrounding the park. Discourage activities and information that inaccurately portray Glacier National Park, its resources, or programs.

Increase public awareness of park programs by encouraging their input in an honest, informative, and comfortable atmosphere. Broaden the scope of the process to include a full range of interest groups and to cover a greater variety of park activities. Expand the park's partnership with concessioners by encouraging their participation in park events and issues.

Maintain and improve relationships with the local, regional, and national media to promote better understanding and appreciation of park's goals and management objectives.

Enhance our relationship with the Blackfeet Tribe by recognizing the tribe's unique social, economic, and religious character as a park value and working together with the Blackfeet in areas of mutual concern.

Participate with regional tourism groups and the park concessioners to provide an understanding of the opportunities available within Glacier National Park and to work cooperatively in the development of a progressive regional tourism program incorporating those opportunities.

Be communicative with and responsive to the Regional Office at all levels, while building support for park programs on a basis of increased credibility.

Enhance the park's relationships with state officials by communicating more frequently and by participating in appropriate state forums. Articulate the park's mission and take initiative in solving mutual concerns. Strive to improve state laws, regulations, and programs applicable to Glacier National Park.

Enhance the park's relationships with the Montana congressional delegation by communicating more frequently. Broaden park contacts to assure that field offices are fully apprised of programs and activities of interest and concern.

Develop the park's relationships with Canada, by building on contacts with key resource and development staff in British Columbia and Alberta government

agencies and the Canadian Parks Service so as to better resolve issues of mutual concern.

Provide enhanced recognition of Glacier National Park and its servicewide leadership in park program areas, by encouraging staff involvement in professional activities outside of Glacier. Such activities would include: training/course instruction; speaking engagements; membership on task forces on other regional, national or international efforts; membership in professional organizations; submittal of written works for publications; etc.

Promote conservation and sustainable use of the Crown of the Continent Ecosystem by expanding the scope and effectiveness of the Man and the Biosphere program.

Recognize that the park is a part of a regional system of resources and visitor services and that park planning must include consideration of the surrounding area. Be a leader within the NPS system with progressive approaches to regional ecosystem management, research, international cooperation, and park services.

Enter into cooperative agreements with other entities to provide for an integrated management approach to shared concerns. These agreements would cover such activities as fire, exotic plants, water resources, and threatened and endangered species.

Promote and participate with the Blackfeet Tribe in a joint wildlife management program on the park's east side.

Participate in state, federal and Canadian planning processes in the region that have an effect on Glacier.

Promote consistency in the regional data base to permit convenient access to data.

Participate in regional, private sector, and local resource management activities, such as "Crown of the Continent project," Trail of the Great Bear, and North Fork international resource management efforts.

Cooperate with other interests to develop and use regional solid waste disposal facilities that are compatible with resource concerns.

Develop a park program to facilitate regional interest in encouraging the use of environmentally sound products and the establishment of a viable recycling program.

An Act to establish "The Glacier National Park" in the Rocky Mountains south of the international boundary line, in the State of Montana, and for other purposes, approved May 11, 1910 (36 Stat. 354)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tract of land in the State of Montana particularly described by metes and bounds as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the international boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, at the middle of the Flathead River thence following southerly along and with the middle of the Flathead River to its confluence with the Middle Fork of the Flathead River; thence following the north bank of said Middle Fork of the Flathead River to where it is crossed by the north boundary of the right of way of the Great Northern Railroad; thence following the said right of way to where it intersects the west boundary of the Blackfoot Indian Reservation; thence northerly along said west boundary to its intersection with the international boundary; thence along said international boundary to the place of beginning, is hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or disposal under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States under the name of "The Glacier National Park;" and all persons who shall locate or settle upon or occupy the same, or any part thereof, except as hereinafter provided, shall be considered trespassers and removed therefrom: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall affect any valid existing claim, location, or entry under the land laws of the United States or the rights of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his land: *Provided further,* That rights of way through the valleys of the North and Middle forks of the Flathead River for steam or electric railways may be acquired within said Glacier National Park under flings or proceedings heretofore or hereafter made or instituted under the laws applicable to the acquisition of such rights over or upon the unappropriated public domain of the United States, and that the United States Reclamation Service may enter upon and utilize for slough or other purposes any area within said park which may be necessary for the development and maintenance of a Govern-

Glacier National Park,
Mont.
Lands set aside as
Description.

Removal of
trespassers.
Provided.
Valid rights not
affected.
Rights of way
for railways.
(Decreed by 46
Stat. 1044, Sec.
p. 161.)

ment reclamation project: *And provided further,* That no lands within the limits of said park hereby created belonging to or claimed by any railroad or other corporation now having or claiming the right of indemnity selection by virtue of any law or contract whatsoever shall be used as a basis for indemnity selection in any State or Territory whatsoever for any loss sustained by reason of the creation of said park. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 161.)

Sec. 2. That said park shall be under the executive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be, as soon as practicable, to make and publish such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of the United States as he may deem necessary or proper for the care, protection, management, and improvement of the same, which regulations shall provide for the preservation of the park in a state of nature so far as is consistent with the purposes of this act, and for the care and protection of the fish and game within the boundaries thereof. Said Secretary may, in his discretion, execute leases to parcels of ground not exceeding ten acres in extent at any one place to any one person or company, for not to exceed twenty years, when such ground is necessary for the erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors, and to parcels of ground not exceeding one acre in extent and for not to exceed twenty years to persons who have heretofore erected or whom he may hereafter authorize to erect summer homes or cottages; he may also sell and permit the removal of such matured or dead or down timber as he may deem necessary or advisable for the protection or improvement of the park. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 162.)

No indemnity
selections
allowed con-
cessions.

Regulations for
protection, etc.

Leases for
hotels, etc.
(This act as far
as it relates to
use of Glacier
National Park
land for sum-
mer homes and
cottages repealed
by 46 Stat. 1044,
Sec. 3. See
p. 161.)
Removal of
dead etc.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

February 15, 1985

Act of May 11, 1910 (36 Stat. 354) established the Glacier National Park by metes and bounds description. Contained provisos for valid existing rights, rights-of-way, business and home site parcels and other purposes.

Act of February 17, 1911 (Laws of Montana, 1911, P. 51) State of Montana ceded exclusive jurisdiction to United States of America.

Act of March 4, 1911 (36 Stat. 1421) appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the FY ending June 30, 1912 and other purposes connected with revenues from Glacier National Park.

Act of February 10, 1912 (37 Stat. 64) authorized the sale of land within or near the town site of Midvale, Montana.

Act of August 22, 1914 (38 Stat. 699) accepted the cession by State of Montana of exclusive jurisdiction over lands in Glacier National Park and other purposes of hunting, forfeiture of personal property, commissioner's salary, fines, etc.

Act of February 27, 1915 (38 Stat. 814) authorized the railroad to revise the location of its right-of-way and that the park boundary shall be on the north right-of-way line when revised.

Act of July 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 308) authorized the Secretary to accept patented lands or rights-of-way over patented lands in the park area that may be donated for park purposes.

Act of July 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 342) made exceptions for certain homestead entrymen from the force and effect of the Act of May 11, 1910. Except that unperfected entries shall revert to and become part of the park.

Act of March 2, 1917 (39 Stat. 994) authorized the sale of certain lands at or near Belton, Montana to Park Hotel Company, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe for the operations of hotels within the park.

Act of March 3, 1917 (39 Stat. 1122) authorized the exchange of lands with owners of private holdings for timber within the park, or with timber from the U.S.F.S in Montana with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Act of June 12, 1917 (40 Stat. 151) appropriation act for sundry civil expenses and authorized the Secretary to accept buildings, monies, or other property which may be useful in the betterment of the park.

Act of March 6, 1919 (Laws of Montana, 1919, P. 276) amended the State fish and game laws to provide that licenses issued shall not entitle holder to hunt in any national park in the State of Montana.

Act of February 28, 1923 (42 Stat. 1324) authorized the exchange of like public lands of equal value situate in the State of Montana for private lands within the park.

Act of March 23, 1928 (45 Stat. 1711) authorized relief to Fannie M. Hollingsworth to use water from a spring for domestic purposes with certain provisions and the right to terminate the permit if the water is needed for the park.

Act of February 27, 1929 (Laws of Montana, 1929, P. 63) Montana law to grant to the U.S.A. concurrent police jurisdiction over rights-of-way of the Blackfeet highway and other connections with the park road system.

Act of January 26, 1931 (46 Stat. 1043) section 3 of the Act removed the authorization to permit use of lands for summer homes and cottages; provided the Secretary may renew existing permits. Section 5 prohibited the acquisition of rights-of-way through the north and middle fork of the Flathead River for steam or electric railways in the park.

Act of May 2, 1932 (47 Stat. 144) accepted the grant by the State of Montana of concurrent police jurisdiction over rights-of-way of the Blackfeet highway and over the rights-of-way of its connections with the Glacier National Park road system on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation. Including the highways themselves.

Act of May 2, 1932 (47 Stat. 145) authorized the President to issue a proclamation, proclaiming the establishment of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park upon the enactment by the proper authority of the Canadian Government of a similar provision respecting the Waterton Lakes National Park in Alberta.

Presidential Proclamation No. 2003 of June 30, 1932 pursuant to the May 2, 1932 Act proclaims that the Glacier National Park shall be and is hereby made a part of an international park to be known as the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. For purposes of administration, promotion, development and support by appropriations that part of said Peace Park within the U.S.A. shall be designated as the Glacier National Park.

Act of July 31, 1939 (53 Stat. 1142) authorized the Secretary to administer as a part of the Glacier National Park the lands or interests in lands in T. 28 N., R. 20 W., M.P.M. which may be acquired by the U.S.A. for the establishment by the NPS of a fish hatchery for restocking the waters of the park. This property was outside the boundaries of the park as established by the Act of May 11, 1910.

Act of December 13, 1944 (58 Stat. 801) eliminated from the park that property at Creston, Montana acquired by the U.S.A. pursuant to the Act of July 31, 1939 for the establishment of a fish hatchery. This property and improvements are hereby transferred to Fish and Wildlife Service. The park has first priority on restocking, then excess fish may be utilized for stocking other waters. This property was outside the boundaries of the park as established by the Act of May 11, 1910.

Act of August 8, 1946 (60 Stat. 949) authorized the exchange of lands, interests in lands, buildings or other property, real or personal within the park which are approximately equal value. Such exchanges may involve agreements for reservations of term estates, life estates or other interests.

Act of March 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 80) authorized the Secretary to acquire State-owned lands, interests in lands, buildings or other property, real and personal within the park for such consideration as the Secretary may deem advisable.

Act of August 23, 1954 (88 Stat. 771) authorized the Secretary to exchange on equal value basis the existing inadequate electric and communication facilities for more efficient facilities at Glacier National Park and Grand Canyon National Park.

Act of March 15, 1958 (72 Stat. 35) an Act to retrocede to the State of Montana concurrent police jurisdiction over the Blackfeet highway and the connections with Glacier Park road system, including the highways themselves. The same being the jurisdiction ceded by the Montana Legislature on February 27, 1929 and accepted by Act of Congress approved May 2, 1932. Upon acceptance by the State of this retrocession the NPS laws and regulations shall cease to apply to said rights-of-way and highways.

Act of December 21, 1963 (excerpt from omnibus bill) (Private Law 88-137) relief granted to Smith Parratt and Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Parratt for extension of time in filing tort claim for grizzly bear mauling.

Act of April 11, 1972 (86 Stat. 120) authorized the Secretary to revise the boundaries of the park to add approximately 267.90 acres and exclude approximately 68.47 acres. Said revisions shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register of a map or other description of the lands added or excluded. The Secretary is further authorized to acquire lands and interests in lands by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange or transfer from other Federal agencies. The Secretary may tender revocable permits for use and occupancy, may acquire property with a retained use not to exceed 25 years or life; lands excluded pursuant to section 301 may be used for exchange purposes, or may be transferred to other Federal or State agencies without monetary consideration if he deems appropriate, also other provisions.

* A monetary ceiling of \$6,000 imposed on the Glacier National Park Boundary revisions authorized in this act.

Federal Register publication dated January 13, 1978 and published January 26, 1978 pursuant to the Act of April 11, 1972 revised the boundary by adding approximately 316.76 acres and deleting approximately 22.24 acres, as depicted on map numbered 80,011B dated August 1977 (3 sheets). This revision is only a part of the total revisions authorized by the Act of April 11, 1972 and other changes will be published in the future as the railroad realignment is completed.

Solicitor's opinion July 29, 1975 with February 21, 1921 Executive Order wherein Secretary Payne ordered that the Blackfeet Highway and branch roads to the boundary of the park are designated as exclusive NPS jurisdiction.

Montana State Law 2-1-205 (date unknown) ceded exclusive jurisdiction to the U.S.A. over and within all the territory which is now or may hereafter be included in the Glacier National Park, with certain reservations and provisions.

Montana State Law 2-1-206 (date unknown) is labeled cession and retrocession of jurisdiction over Blackfeet Highway. This confusing legislation appears to repeat sections 1 and 2 of the Laws of Montana, 1929, P. 63, wherein concurrent police jurisdiction is granted to the U.S.A. for the Blackfeet Highway and connecting roads to Glacier National Park, including the highways themselves, upon acceptance by the U.S.A.; Section 3 of this act goes on to accept the retrocession by the U.S.A. to the State of Montana as required by the U.S. Act of Congress of March 15, 1958 and it is the understanding of the State that the laws and regulations of the U.S.A. pertaining to Glacier National Park shall cease to apply to said rights-of-way and highways as in said Act of Congress made and provided.



United States Department of the Interior
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR
P.O. BOX 1538
BILLINGS, MONTANA 59103



JULY 29, 1975

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Glacier National Park, West Glacier, MT 59936

From: Field Solicitor, Billings

Subject: Gravel road through the Blackfeet Reservation to the
Cut Bank Ranger Station

Shortly after receipt of your letter of July 9, 1975, concerning the above-mentioned roadway, I called Mr. Bob Lunger, Realty Specialist, of your staff, in order to obtain some historical background on the roadway since our files didn't contain any. Mr. Lunger was extremely helpful in providing me with documentation which should answer some of the questions raised in your July 9, 1975, inquiry.

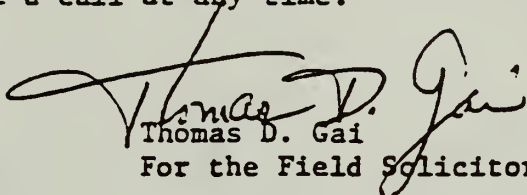
The Park's legal right of access on the roadway (a branch of the Blackfeet Highway) is covered by the Executive Order, dated February 21, 1921 (enclosed), signed by the then Secretary of the Interior, Mr. John Barton Payne, wherein it is stated that the roadway ". . . shall be administered, maintained, improved, and regulated by the National Park Service in the same manner as are the roads in Glacier National Park."

Police jurisdiction of the Blackfeet Highway and its branches is in the National Park Service and the State of Montana concurrently. (See retrocession of jurisdiction enclosed and 36 CFR 4.1, et seq.). Blackfeet Tribal Police may also enforce tribal laws and regulations. (See Executive Order)

It is possible that a Park visitor could incur legal liability for leaving a gate open and allowing cattle to roam free on reservation lands. (If within Park lands, see 36 CFR 5.11, 5.13 and 5.16). The Blackfeet Tribe may also have an appropriate ordinance prohibiting such an act. Although neither the Park Service nor the State of Montana normally has authority to regulate within an Indian reservation, the Blackfeet Highway and its branches is an exception by special act of Congress. The Park Service could endeavor to pass a special regulation as to the Blackfeet Highway, or 36 CFR 2.7(b)(3) could conceivably be argued to apply to areas of all Park Service jurisdiction. An appropriate

state trespass or nuisance statute might also be relied upon to apply to the roadway area.

Should you desire to discuss any of these issues in greater detail, please feel free to give me a call at any time.


Thomas D. Gai
For the Field Solicitor

Enclosure

